Business Notice.

As the business of the Union establishment, in view of the proposed change in its terms, will be conducted strictly on a cash base, all agencies for the collection of subscriptions for the Union are discound. No payments should be made to Agents after this date, except to Mr. W. C. Lapacomb, jr., who is authorized to make collections to belowers, Maryland, and Virginia.

Wannisoros, March 23, 1858.—4f.

Caution.

We would again remind our subscribers, particularly in Ohio, Kentucky, and the western States, that we have Ohio, Kentucky, and the western States, that we have discontinued (with the exception of Messus. Lipscourb & Deering) all our agencies throughout the country, and that, with these two exceptions, no collections will be recognised by this office by persons claiming to be agents of the Union.

Ap 25—tf.

THE PAST, PRESENT, AND FUTURE OF FINANCE, BUSINESS, AND TRADE

The accumulation of thirty-five millions of dollars in the banks of the city of New York, and the large concentration of specie at all the leading centres of commerce, are quite enough to convince the least thoughtful in matters of finance that our present condition is altogether abnormal. Ten millions of dollars has heretofore been regarded by the banks of that city as a sufficient basis upon which their obligations could be promptly fulfilled. Nor is it believed even now that the crisis of the past year. which produced suspension of payments for the moment, has at all shown that the moneyed institution of the city of New York were not in a perfectly healthy condition. Suspension occurred under the pressure of a panic which produced a temporary paralysis of every branch of trade and indus try. Hence we infer that in the city of New York alone there has been withdrawn from the channels of legitimate commerce and busi ness, and locked up, wholly useless and inactive more than twenty millions of dollars, which were circulating one year ago, in the various operation of labor and industry. We have no doubt, indeed but that a much larger amount than this, in the com mercial metropolis of the Union, is now lying idle. awaiting the return of confidence and the resumption of the general industry of the country. Such too, in a less striking degree, has been the case in every other section of the United States. The crisis of last year produced a general fright, the first effect of which was to induce all cautious capitalists to withdraw their means as rapidly as possi ble, and to hold them in reserve till the solvency and capacity of business men should be thoroughly tested; so that, taking in the entire country, it is per fectly safe to infer that more than one hundred mil lions of specie is now lying idle in the various forms of deposites, individual hoarding, and loans from day to day, which is nearly equivalent in effect to the withdrawal of so much money from the ordinary

We thus explain the effect of the crisis and the present condition of finance and business growing out of its wide-spread operations upon the commerce, labor, and productions of our own country, to say nothing of its influence upon individual habits and modes of living. The least observation of the character of the American mind is sufficient to show how quickly it receives the admonitions of experience and how readily it adapts itself to conditions which circumstances impose upon it. The first effect of the reverse of 1857 is seen in the rapid curtailment of personal expenses, the introduction of more restricted and economical habits of living, the goods, the more cautious examination of the character of public securities, the depreciation of doubtful and unproductive estates, and lastly the depreciation of capital itself as a stimulant of general indus-The latter is unquestionably to be assigned to the discredit of a large class of business men, mer chants, speculators, and manufacturers.

Meanwhile the great agricultural interests of the untry, though more or less affected by the revulsion, have been less influenced by it than other departments of labor. The work of consumption of ry staples, has been going on nearly as usual. The present crop season, we infer, will return the usual American products, and before the fall shall have passed the country will have consumed all, or nearly all, the foreign goods now on hand. Meantime capitalists, under the ruinously low rates of interest now prevailing, and stimulated by the resumption of trade which will be the inevitable result of a large product, and the demand for foreign goods which it insures, will gradually loosen their hold upon the vast amount of idle means now subject to their orders, and press it back into the ordinary channels of trade once more. It is manifest, by the slighted reflection upon the character of our people, that for no considerable time will they permit their means to remain idle and useless. The country is in a healthy condition. The revulsion of the past year was a most desirable warning against extravagant habits and a predispo sition to invest means in visionary schemes and wild speculations. It came in season; it came after years of high prices and when the industry of the country had accumulated an almost inexhaustible reserve it came in the midst of a successful, well-conducted and well-rewarded agricultural industry; it came af ter the capital accumulated from past labor had been largely distributed in the construction of works of internal improvement; it came when the record of our exports exhibited a healthy condition in fact of foreign trade; it came after the inexhaustible treasures of the Pacific coast had been developed, and when that country of marvels, in spite of our commercial and manufacturing paralysis, continued to pour in its precious metals, not only without interruption, but in increased volume.

Those who recur to the events of the suspens in 1837, and the long prostration of industry which followed it as a proper means of interpreting the present condition of our affairs, and of prophesying the future, have studied parallels to little effect. There are few points of resemblance between the two periods.

We anticipate, then, a general resumption of business during the course of the coming summer and fall. The usual foreign trade, we believe, will be revived; those manufacturing establishments which, under the pressure of the moment, suspended their operations, will again be put to work. It has been proven by the low rates of foreign exchange, for several months past, that our trade with all parts of

the world has been in a healthy condition six months have been devoted to general liquidation; and the accumulating means at all the commercial centres afford the most conclusive proof not only of the wealth of the country, but of the entire soundness of its industry and commerce.

COMMERCIAL CONVENTIONS.

We are by no means clear that it would not adrance the welfare and serve to liberalize and enlighten commercial men if they could meet in uational convention, compare notes, and discuss the great interests of the people in connexion with their domestic and foreign commerce. Indeed, we feel almost certain that such meetings would greatly advance the interests and promote the enlighten of commercial men. There are few persons in this or any other country, sagacious and industrious enough to review the condition of the various States of the earth with a purpose of conducting with each certain branches of trade upon a basis of reasonable profit to the merchant. For instance, there are few nen who will take the trouble to see what each ation consumes of sugar, what each has on hand, what is produced, and therefore what is likely to pe required at a given point with which we hold commercial relations. Such matters might undoubtedly be discussed by conventions of business men and with great profit to all.

But conventions which take on a commercial charoter, with a very limited infusion of the knowledge of practical commerce, conducted by lawyers, politicians, and farmers, we do not believe will accomolish any great good. We are convinced that in the pursuits of agriculture the agriculturalist is the only person thoroughly qualified to conduct that kind of ousiness; that in the mechanic arts, the skill and experience of the mechanic is necessary; that awyers make the best judges; ministers the best preachers, and so on through all the phases of human society. Then again, it appears to us that politicians, of all men, are least qualified by habits of life and investigation to plan or conduct the operations of

It is within the legitimate province of the expeienced statesman to settle the principles of political conomy upon which the operations of business shall e conducted. It is well known that laws are not made to create capital; they simply effect distribution between capital and laber. Hence, to the council that determines, upon the enactment of a law, that it shall not operate unfairly, to give capital, for instance, an undue share in the profits of the joint operation, too much wisdom, integrity, and justice cannot be invoked. The law, however, being published the details of business under it are properly left to the experienced commercial man, without whose sysem, order, and sagacity the great operations of comnerce cannot be conducted.

"Commercial conventions" of mere politicians, prators, and ambitious aspirants for political notoiety can serve no useful purpose in this country. They assume a character which they do not possess they profess to counsel upon a business they do not inderstand, and they end in a positive discredit of a liberal, high-minded, and intelligent class of the community, whose name they have used, and whose haracter they have abused.

We care not to inquire into the expense of such neetings. They can serve no great end of society and, if it is desirable that the mercantile community should be protected against the improper use of their name, we trust they will signify, on all proper occasions, that they are no parties to our fashionable commercial conventions.

THE VOTE IN MARYLAND.

A vote was taken throughout the State of Maryland, on the 26th instant, on the question of calling a conven-tion to amend the constitution of that State. Only partial returns have been received, but there is no room for doubt that the project of calling a convention has been defeated. The vote seems to have been a very small one. The majority for convention in Baltimore was 1,447; in Annapolis, 17. Against the convention, the majorities are, in the 11th district of Baltimore county, 111; fifth district of Anne Arundel county, 85; Easton, but one vote in favor; Ellicott's Mills, 55; Cumberland, 217; Frederick City, 240; Hagerstown, 134; Washington ounty, 1,000. Baltimore and Anna ocalities giving a majority for a convention.

THE TARIFF INVESTIGATION.

The special committee ordered by Congress to inquire whether any undue influences were used to induce Con-gress, at its last session, to amend the tariff, has not, as yet, submitted a report, but the salient points established by its inquiries have already found their way into the by its inquiries have already found their way into the press. We publish this morning some extracts from our cotemporaries of Philadelphia and New York, embracing a good deal of information concerning this matter. The committee have succeeded in tracing a large portion of the committee have succeeded in tracing a large portion of the \$87,000 spent by Lawrence, Stone, & Co. in this business. Mr. Wolcott comes again before the public as the finan-cier in these operations, in spite of his declarations to the contrary made to the special committee. That the pub-lic may be reminded of their scope and bearing, we publish also a portion of the special report of the investi-gating committee made to the House concerning Mr. Wolcott's contumacy.

THE CHINAMAN, YEH.

We have been favored with the perusal of a private etter from a gentleman of undoubted veracity, dated Hong-Kong, February 14th, in which, speaking of Yeh

"The English and French ambassadors found a despatch from Yeh to the Emperor, in which he reports the decapitation of 20,000 persons in four months. His great delight is to talk of the number of rebels he executed, and he says they exceeded 100,000, and among them between 2,000 and 3,000 chiefs."

This account corresponds exactly with other descriptions of Yeh that have reached

KANSAS AND THE MORMONS.

Of late there has been manifested a strange sympathy, in some of the black-republicans, for the Mormons; and the fear has been expressed that President Buchanan was dealing too despotically with them. It will be recoilected that the opposition of the republicans in Congress to the administration plan of increasing the army was even factious. Now, in connexion with these fact, please put the following other facts which we clip from that staunch republican paper, the New York Times:

"We are not surprised to hear that it has been discovered that Lane and his 'Danite' band in Kansas Territory are combined with the Mormons. It is said in the papers that Eldredge, the financial agent of the Emigrant Aid Society in Kansas, is a Mormon. It is a fact that Horace Eldredge, one of the Mormon leaders, and a bishop in the church, went to St. Louis last spring as the financial agent of the Mormon church, and purchased goods there for the church, which was sent out last summer. He is rather a tall, allm man, with wiry, black hair and beard, and sharp gray eyes; he has, we are informed.

NEWS BY TELEGRAPH. Col. Kane Not Arrived at Leavenworth

[Special despatch to the Union.]
Sr. Louis, May 17.—The report that reached here
om Fort Leavenworth that Col. Kane and Abel Gilbert had arrived there from Utah is altogether a mistake. Mr. Gerrish left Gilbert at Fort Bridger. Col. Kane, when last heard from, was in company with Gov. Cumming, on route for Salt Lake City. Gilbert had seen Brigham Young while in Salt Lake City, and proposed to return to that city from Fort Bridger on the fifteenth of April.

Three Days Later from Eu ore. Arrival of the

Three Days Later from Eu ore.—Arrival of the Africa at New York.

New York, May 27.—The royal mall steamship Africa, from Liverpool on the 15th instant, arrived here this morning. Her advices are three days later than those by the steamer City of Washington.

The intelligence is not of striking importance. The British government has granted the use of a steamer to act as a tender upon the Niagara, in place of the Eusquehanna. Several successful experiments have been made with the Hughes-telegraph instrument, and its superiority demonstrated over the other present methods.

It is rumored that Lord Stanley is to succeed Lord Elienborough as president of the Board of Control, and that Sir Bulwer Lytton will take the Colonial Office.

The Derby ministry was sustained in the House of Lords by a majority of nine on the resolutions of censure, and the debate upon them is progressing in the House of Commons.

Wm. Dyer has been appointed British consul at Baltimore, and C. Tulin at Mobile.

The Bombay mail of April 24 was telegraphed from Malts, but the news is generally unimportant. In India the commander in-chief was about starting for Rohlicund, but the bulk of the army remained at Lucknow. Trade was inactive and money tight at Bombay.

The European plenipotentiaries were assembling at the Paris conference, which opens about the 22d.

The Spanish ministry had not yet been reorganized.

The Austrian fortifications in the Italian provinces were progressing with great energy.

The dispute between Turkey and Montenegros is claim-

read a commission of the Italian provinces were progressing with great energy.

The dispute between Turkey and Montenegros is claiming considerable attention, and England and France have resolved to send a commissioner to effect a settlement.

The United States frigate Cumberland remained at Madeira on the 5th of May.

COMMERCIAL.

COMMERCIAL.

LIVERPOOL, May 14.—Cotton, for the week, opened at an advance of 1-16d., but subsequently fell off and closed steady at last quotations. Sales of the week 57,000 bales, including 12,500 to speculators and 4,000 to exporters. The estimated sales on Friday amounted to 8,000 bales, including 1,000 each to speculators and exporters, closing quiet. Orleans fair, 8d.; middling, 7¼d.; Mobile fair, 7¼d.; middling, 7 3-16d.; Uplands fair, 7¼d.; middling, 7 3-16d.; Uplands fair, 7¼d.; middling, 7 3-16d.; Oplands fair, 7¼d. Stock in port 485,900 bales, including 402,000 of American. Manchester reports were favorable, and prices closed firm.

000 of American. Manchester reports were favorable, and prices closed firm.

Haves Corron Marker.—Sales of the week 16,000 bales. Tree Ord. closed at 106f.

Breadstaffs generally closed with a declining tendency. Richardson, Spence, & Co. report flour very dull and nominal. Wheat very dull with a slight decline on all kinds; red closed at 6s. and white at 7s. a 7s. 4d. Corn closed quiet; yellow, 34s. 6d.; white 35s. a 35s. 6d.

Provisides steady. Pork from. Bacon buoyant at 1s.

Provisions steady. Pork firm. Bacon buoyant at 1s. dvance. Lard firm but slow of sale at 56s. 6d. a 57s. 6d. Sugars opened buoyant, but at the close quotation were barely maintained. Rosin closed dull at 4s. a 4s. 3d. for common. Spirits of turpentine closed steady. LONDON MARKET.—Sugar closed heavy at a decline of d. a 1s. Rice steady. Spirits of turpentine firm at 41s

a 41s. 6d.

The money market was generally unchanged. American securities were generally steady at last quotations. Bullion in the bank had decreased £480,000. Consols closed at 97½ a 97½ for money, and 97½ for account.

Kansas Rumors of an Outlaw Massacre

Kansas Rumors of an Outlaw Massacre.

Boongvilla, (Mo.,) May 27,—The Lawrence Republican Extra states that on the 19th instant a party of men from Missouri came into a trading port on the road from Fort Scott to Leavenworth, took twelve men prisoners, carried them into a deep ravine, where they formed into line, fired, killing five and wounding six others, and then fied. The Extra also states that intense excitement existed at Leavenworth, and that a force was being organized for pursuit. The information is considered (in the main) reliable here.

Sr. Lous, May 27.—The Republican's Westport correspondent gives a totally different version of the affair. He says that those driven out from Lynn county by Montgomery's band, after placing their families in a place of safety, returned to the Territory to look after their property, and captured the men in a mistake, taking them for a part of Montgomery's band, but released them.

Subsequently they heard a gun fired on the side of a hill and returned the fire, when it was ascertained that the gun was fired by the released party, who were now armed. A fight ensued, resulting in the death of ten of the latter. This correspondent adds that no Missourians took part in the saffax.

armed. A fight ensued, resulting in the death of ten of the latter. This correspondent adds that no Missourians took part in the affray. Intelligence from Leavenworth says that Col. Hays' column will positively march on Friday. There has been no abatement of preparations in consequence of the late

County Election.

ALEXANDRIA, May 27.—Our county election came off to-day. Mr. Sanguter was elected sheriff; B. H. Berry, Clerk of the County Court; R. A. Sinclair, Clerk of the Circuit Court; Geo. Duffy, Commissioner of the Revenue. and Hancock Warder and Walker Allison, County Constables. The election passed off quietly. W. L. Jackson was nominated for Lieutenant-Governor of the State, without convention.

[For further particulars of the election in Alexandri ounty, see special despatch under that head. -- Ep.]

The Leavenworth Constitution Approved.

Sr. Louis, May 25.—Incomplete returns from the elec-tion in Kansas indicate a majority of 750 in favor of the Leavenworth constitution. The utmost apathy was mani-fested in regard to the result, and the pro-slavery vote

Battle Between the Settlers and Indians in Nebraska.

Nebraska.

Sr. Louis, May 26.—A despatch from Nebraska City, 23d inst., states that intelligence from Gale county, Nebraska, says that a conflict had just occurred between the settlers and the Kiowah Indians, in which one chief was killed and a number of stolen horses captured. There was much complaint of Indian depredations in that section of the Territory.

Later from Havana -- Wreck of the Clarendon, Savanan, May 27.—The steamship Isabel from Havana on the 25th, touched off Tybee to-day. Sugars had advanced † real. Molssees was scarce, and advancing. The steamer Styx was at Key West on the 22d. The ship Clarendon is a total wreck.

New England Tract Society.

Bosros, May 26.—The Tract Society yesterday adopted the anti-slavery resolution, with the exception of the one providing for a session from the New York Society, which was referred to the executive committee of seven members. The old board and others were re-elected.

Markets.

New York, May 27, P. M.—Cotton closed at a decline of \$\frac{1}{2}\$ cents. And still downward tendency—sales of 2,000 bales; Upland middling, 12 cents. Flour closed heavy—sales of 13,500 bbls.; State, \$3 85 a \$3 90; Ohio, \$4 30 a \$445; Southern, \$4 40 a \$4 70. Whoat is active—sales of 120,000 bushels; Western white, \$1. Corn is buoyant—sales of 9,000 bushels; yellow, 78 a 79 cents; mixed, 72 a 77 cents; white, 72 a 73 cents. Pork is irregular—mess is lower at \$17.50 a \$17.60; prime, \$14.25 a \$14.35. Lard is heavy at 11½ a 11½ cents. Whiskey is steady at 21 a 21½ cents. Sugar is heavy—Muscovado, 5½ a 6½ cents. Coffee is steady—sales of 2,500 bags of Sentas at auction for 9½ a 14½ cents. Spirits Turpentine is steady at 445½ a 46 cents. Rosin is firm at \$1.45. Rice closed dull at 3½ a 3½ cents. Freights are declining.

Baltimons, May 27.—Flour is dull—Howard street and Ohio are held at \$4.37½; sales of City Mills at \$4. Wheat is dull and generally unchanged—fair to prime red, 97 a \$1.05; good to prime white, \$1.15 a \$1.25, to \$1.30 for choice. Corn is firm at 64 a 70 cents for yellow; white, 63 a 66 cents. Provisions are dull and heavy. Whiskey is steady at 21 a 22 cents.

A RELIC OF SEVENTY-Six.—Some laborers were ploughing in a field near Mount Auburn, in Boston, on Saturday morning, when the plough turned out a portion of a small cannon, which had the appearance of haying been exploded. How or when this death-dealing implement came to be imbedded here is a query for antiquarians. The cannon bears indistinct marks of an inscription.

FROM OUR OWN OORRESPONDENT

There is a very strong feeling here among all classes, even the greatest advocate of retrenchment and rigid conomy, that a very large increase of our naval force is required, and that there ought to be no hesitation on the part of Congress to peas a bill authorizing such an increase as our large commercial interests, our extended and exposed seaboard, and national dignity, demand for the dividence of the consumer of the consumer of the consumer of the consumer of additional engages and exposed seaboard, and national dignity, demand for the dividence of the consumer of the consumer of the consumer of additional steam eloops-of-war; but because on the commander of an anorthing paper of the city observes, that it is desirable for us to build a large number of additional steam eloops-of-war; but because on present any of the consumercial war in the world, our navy is inferior in atrength to that of several fifth-rate powers. It may be, however, that the because, although we are almost the first commercial not because, although we are almost the first commercial to be cause, although the consumer of the consumer of the protection of African negroes, and the reduction of Coban plantations to the same condition as those of Jamaina, may lead him togapprove the large subject of the consumer of the followed. It is all very fine for us to say that we divide the mastery of the ocean with Great Britain, at a much less cost. So we do, as long as our relations with her and other maritime powers are peaceful. But what becomes of our mastery of the ocean if we are unable to enforce it at the cannon's mouth; if we are not able to compel its acknowledgment and respect by every power on earth, and if the Jasper, and the Buzzard, and the Styx can dare to arrest vessels carrying our flag, compel our merchantmen to heave to, and submit to the degradation of search by the officers of a foreign power? We do not want showy men-of-war carrying hundreds degradation of search were carrying hundreds of guns, and so large and heavy that they can only float in mid-scean. What we want is a number of gun-boats like this very Styx, Buzzard, or Jasper, speedy and of light draught of water; and if Congress respond proper-ly to the wishes of the American people we shall very

light draught of water; and if Congress respond properly to the wishes of the American people we shall very soon have them.

For myself and many who think with me, I must say that I believe that the British government will back down and disavow their officers; but I do not think that there can be any longer any doubt that American merchantmen, carrying the stars and stripes, have been stopped on the ocean, boarded, scarched, and insulted, by the officers of British gun-boats. This is an outrage in the fullest sense of the word, and must be atoned for. The right to overhaul and search the vessels of one nation by the navy of another does not exist in fact to an act of war. The law in this case is well summed up in a communication published in this morning's Journal of Commerce, to which I would draw your attention, but from some of the recommendations of which I most respectfully dissent. A case in point is cited in which a French vessel was captured by a British cruiser in 1814, condemned by an inferior court, and the decision reversed on appeal to the high court of Admiralty. Lord Stowell, the distinguished brother of the great Lord Chancellor Eldon, and one of the greatest authorities on international law that ever lived, laid down the following, which applies exactly to the present case:

that ever lived, laid down the following, which applies exactly to the present case:

"No one nation had a right to force its way to the ilberation of Africa by trampling on the independence of other States, or to procure an eminent good by means that are unhawful, or to pass forward to a great principle by breaking through other great principles that stand in the way. The right of visitation and search on the high seas old not exist in time of peace. If it belonged to one nation it equally belonged to all, and would lead to giganite mischief and universal war, other nation is had refused to accest to the lictich proposal of a reciprocal right of search in the African seas, and it would require an express convention to give the right of search in time of peace."—See Dodgen's Admirally Reports, vol. 2, p. 210.

With the conclusion of the communication to which I refer, everybody that I know—the Wendell Phillips abolitionists alone excepted—agrees most perfectly—namely, that the offensive acts of the British officers are committed in defence of humanity. There is a much more effectual way to vindicate the rights of humanity than by insulting our vessels. Great Britain may punish Spain, if she pleases, for a direct violation of treaty obligations. Let her do so, and we shall be glad if she succeeds in putting a stop to the slave trade. But when she does so, it would give a good deal of moral force to her proceedings were she to make the French abandon the Regis scheme of "free African emigration," which is in reality the slave trade in its worst form, and were she to order and enforce a discontinuance of the coolie traffic. To

the slave trade in its worst form, and were she to order and enforce a discontinuance of the coolie traffic. To "defend humanity" so as to entitle her to become its champion par excellence, she must be like Bayard of old, not only sans peur but also sans reproche.

In city matters there is a decided lack of animation. Beyond the discovery of a new fraud more or less "gigantic" in some office connected with the city government; an ingenious burglary; a descent on a gambling saloon, and a little bluster among the lottery-policy gentry, there is nothing occurring worthy of note, and I might say that righteousness and peace have met in Gotham, but I fear that they will stay in conjunction so short a time that it is better to confine myself to a mere record of their accidental rencountre.

short a time that it is bessel to record of their accidental rencountre. Of amusements the great event is the production last night at Wallack's Theatre of a most extravagant extravegance entitled "Deserted," which, without much literary merit, and utterly destitute of plot, is highly amusing from the number and brilliancy of its "hits," local allusions, and the admirable adaptation of the parts to the several actors and actresses. There are some very excellent parodies in the course of the plece, among which is one on Poe's Raven, alluding to the swill milk discovery. The scenery is absolutely beautiful, and the manner in which the piece has been put on the stage does infinite credit to the artists, and the taste and liberality of the popular manager. Mr. Staart, of whose many

infinite credit to the artists, and the taste and liberality of the popular manager, Mr. Stuart, of whose many good qualities you have had ample opportunity to judge in Washington. The house was crowded to excess both last night and to-night, and the probabilities are that "Descrete Descreted" will have a long run.

Mrs. and Miss Gwin left in the Persia to-day for a tour in Europe. The honorable senator from California came on here from Washington to take leave of his family. His many warm friends in this city were rejoiced to see him looking so well, and sorry that his senatorial duties obliged him to return to the federal capital again this evening.

see him looking so well, and sorry that his senatorial duties obliged him to return to the federal capital again this evening.

The day of pitiless, ceaseless rain has had a very dampening influence on the money market, and operations have been decidedly few and far between. Rates of discount have not varied, nor is the supply of money less abundant; but the offerings at bank have been more than ordinarily scanty. Foreign exchange was very dull and heavy, and closed quite flat for the Persis to-day. 1994 a 1995 were the prices for banker's sterling, and 5.15 a 5.13 for francs. The supply of bills was very slender. \$399,410 in specie went out to-day. Belmont did not send out any bullion. J. and J. Stuart, Pickersgill & Co., and Behrend & Co. were the principal shippers. Treasury notes are dull. The great mass of these securities being taken for investment, they are not offered in any large sums in the open market. The old three-per-cents, are out of the market. The stock market is very heavy, and about as low as the closing prices of yesterday after the stampede. Outsiders are holding off, and will not venture "to take a hand," and the greater part of the quoted sales are made among members of the board. State steeks and the best relived leands are first. off, and will not venture "to take a hand," and the greater part of the quoted sales are made among members of the board. State stocks and the best railroad bonds are firm, the fancies alone being depressed. At the second board the market was as dull and cloudy as the day. A morning paper states "that the ontrages" are said by some to be got up by the bears as a ruse, and that the story of the John Howe and the Clarendon was got up by a leading member of the bear fraternity. I believe that the bull (John) had far more to say to it than any bear. The closing prices for the fancies to-day were, New York Central, 84; Erie, 21; Michigan Southern, 23; Reading, 4; Chicago and Rock Island, 74: Galena and Chicago, 88; Cleveland and Toledo, 41; Milwaukee and Mississippi, 28;; and Hudson River, 29.

The flour market was very inanimate, without any change in price. Wheat is a trifle lower. Corn is unsteady. Pork better. Beef firmer. Cotton dull and drooping. Sagars quiet. All branches of business are dull in consequence of the rain-storm.

The cash transactions at the sub-treasury to-day were as follows:

The receipts to-day include \$54,000 from customs and 490.000 from transury notes.

ADSUM.

THE PARIFF ENVESTIGATING COMMITTEE.

chis purpose, as follows:

First payment by a draft drawn by the Boston house on the New York house, dated March 11, 1857.

\$25,000 of Second payment was made on 13th March, by Mr. Stone, in negotiable paper, and a cheek upon the Metropolitan Bank, New York, amounting to.

Third payment by Mr. Stone in checks, on the 14th of March

Yes an expensive the checks of the 14th of March

Yes an expensive the payment by Mr. Stone in checks, on the 14th of March

Yes an expensive the payment by Mr. Stade, on — day of March, in Boston, with bank notes.

12,981 17

Of this sum, \$13,645 79 was in commercial paper, endorsed in blank, and negotiable by delivery. Wolcott paid Geo. Ashmun, ex-member of Congress, \$4,000 for alding the passage of the bill. At least, the latter swears so, while the former swears he paid no money for that object. A further sum of \$5,000 was paid through Mr. Erra Lincoln, of Boston, to Mr. Thurlow Weed, of Albany, for his valuable aid in collecting statistics and the like in this cause. Mr. Lincoln was then the editor of the Boston Atlas. He spent the winter here before this scheme was carried, but was not examined by the committee, which is now regretted. And the sum of \$8,117 06 was paid by the New York house to various persons, in comparatively small sums, viz:

sons, in comparatively small sums, viz:

D. M. Stane, editor of the Journal of Commerce.

J. N. Reynolds, president American councils, whi N. Reynolds, president American councils, which presed resolutions favoring the policy.

A. R. Corbin, elerk committee of claims at Washington... 1,000 00

or \$13,000 was collected, which was also disbursed, but in what mode is not ascertained, as he was examined in Philadelphia, and had no access to the books and papers in Boston. The committee believe that Wolcott appropriated the bulk of the money he received, and that it now forms a part of the banking capital of Gardiner, Wolcott, & Co.

printed the other bondsy for fectors, and that it is now forms a part of the banking capital of Gardiner, Wolcott, & Co.

Wolcott, & Co.

Mr. W. Stone further testifies that the cash accounts in Boston, of this manufacturing firm, show, on account of moneys spent to influence legislation in behalf of the tariff bill of '57, a deficiency of \$80,000 from the information before us, the looseness and rockall seamess of this firm in regard to this enormous lobity fund passes all comprehension under the rules of common sense With regard to Matteson, Orasimus Bengiah, Mr. Stone was brought plump to the point. Matteson does not mince the matter nor beat about the bush, but comes straight up to the mark. Mr. Stone says that in a conversation with Mr. Matteson that gentleman remarked that "there were twenty-five vote in the Housethat could be influenced through their friends;" and when asked what he wanted the firm to do with the money indicated by Matteson, (252,000.) Mr. Matteson replied, "Put it is the house of the put into Greeley's hands for the benefit of Matteson, as was the case with that thousand-dollar draft of the Dea Moines Improvement Company Poor Greeley!—what a catapaw they make of him!

Next, the Chevalier Webb—the right royal and spotless Chavalier Webb—digures upon the curpet as large as if the Listen. Mr. Stone testifies: "I do not remember receiving any letter from a New York that existing the seast from the season of the winter, and intended to take a house; and for the dollar draft of the season of the winter, and intended to take a house; and then, it is a disposed to bear the additional expense to work of the complexe has been precised, if the propring the day on raw materia is, that he was coming to the season of the season of the peter funds of the peter funds, if it was disposed to bear the additional expense to work of the work, he would take pains to invoke members of Congress to see him, and ceptain to them the research and the complexe has been perfected by the body and their injudent devic

possessed of more money than brains! Unfortunately, however, for the Chevalier Webb, the firm of Lawrence, Stone, & Co. "hod no funds to dispose of in that way."

Cannot the Chevalier Webb give us a copy of that begging letter, and tell us—failing in this tariff experiment—how he contrived to make that house pay expenses! "He was in favor of repealing the duty on raw material." Generous Chevalier Webb! "He was coming to Washington to spend the winter." Magnanimous in Chevalier Webb! "He intended to take a house." High and mighty Chevalier Webb! If the company would pay for the rent, the oysters, canvas-backs, champagne, and cigars, he would invite the members of Congress to his house, dine them and wine them, and convince them of the wisdom of repealing the duties on those raw materials. Oh, the modest, self-sacrificing and incorruptible Chevalier Webb! It is a great pity; but ever since that \$52,000 United States Bank operation, the Chevalier Webb has been entirely too hig for his breeches. "He intended to take a house," and to hold his nightly feastings and carousals on a grand scale, if Lawrence, Stone, & Co. would only consent to foot the bills. But "they had no money to dispose of in that way." Oh, the unfortunate Chevalier Webb!

Next Mr. N. P. Banks comes in for a note of \$700, of the nature of which Mr. Stone could give no precise information; but the Hon. Timothy Davis is down for an admitted tariff item of \$106, remaining unsettled on the sooks.

Next, passing over the curious information given the committee by Wolcott and Corbin, for the present, and, also, the refreshing innocence and simplicity of Hon. Massa Greeley, and the labored explanations of Matteson, we come to Hon. Corge Ashmun, an ex-member of Congress from Massachusetts, who confesses the corn to the extant of a little tariff loby fee of \$4,000. Then comes the poor unfortunate Chevalier Webb, who, with tears in his eyes, protests that he never got a dollar of all this lobby noney, badly as he wanted a sop. We close up our present exhibit MR. WALCOTT'S TESTIMONY.

[From the Special Report of the Committee, February 11, 1858.]

Question. Had you any funds placed in your hands belonging to any of the manufacturers in Massachusetts for the purpose of influencing members of Congress upon the passage of the tariff act?

Answer. I had not.

Q. Were you ever authorized by any of them to make any promises of future benefits in the event of the passage of that act?

A. I was not

of that act?

A. I was not.

Q. Did you, after the close of the last session of Congress, receive from the manufacturers, either in Roston or elsewhere, any funds, money, negotiable accounts, or any thing of that sort, to be used in that way? A. No, sir.
Q. Did you at any time during the months of March

of April, 1857, receive from Mr. Stene any negotiable acurities, or money, or credits of any kind?

A. Never. Never for any such purpose as that, eith

A. Never. Never for any such purpose as that, either directly or indirectly.

Q. Did you receive at any time in the early part of March, a considerable sum of securities for any purpose.

A. Never for any purpose connected with the tariff, either to be paid to members of Congress for the purpose of influencing their action, or to be paid to their accords.

Nor for their benefit ? Nor for their benefit, either directly or indir

omises?

A. Nor in satisfaction of previous arran

Q. Did you receive any scorrities at any time during the month of March last to the amount of \$30,000 at on Not for any purpose of that sort.

time?

A. Not for any purpose of that sort.

Q. Did you ever, for any purpose of influencing members of Congress or their agents.

Whereupon the witness asked for time to consult counsel in regard to his obligation to answer the question last propounded to him; which was granted.

That on the 11th instant the witness again appeared before the said committee and submitted the following as his answer to the said question, and peremptorily refused to make any other or further answer thereto:

Q. Did you receive from the firm of Lawrence, Stone & Co. some time in March last, a sum of securities or money of the amount of \$30,000, more or less?

A. I did not in March last, nor at any other time, receive from Lawrence, Stone, & Co., any money or securities of any amount for the purpose of influencing, or to be used in influencing, directly or indirectly, the action or vote of any member or officer of the present or the last Congress upon the tariff or any other act or measure considered by Congress or before it, or contemplated to be before it. Nor did I ever pay, or promise to pay, directly or indirectly, any money or pecuniary consideration to any officer or member of any Congress for his vote or services in the passage of or to influence his action in relation to the tariff or any other law. Nor did I ever give any money or securities to any person for the purpose of being paid to any officer or member of Congress for his vote or influence, directly or indirectly, upon any act under the consideration of Congress. Nor have I any knowledge that any such act or thing was done by any other person.

NEW POSTAL ARRANGEMENT.

The committee appointed by the southern railread companies to arrange a new schedule by which the southern mail shall be carried, has been in session in this city during the past week, and it is announced that greatly improved arrangements have been perfected for the transmission of the mail between New York and New Orleans.

The Postmaster General has given an order to convey the great southern mail, leaving New York in the morn-ing, over the central route, diverging from the scaloard route at Richmond, and then, via the Virginia and Ten-nessee railroad, through Knoxyille and Dalton, Georgia, to the grand junction 50 miles east of Mempha, and thence via Jackson to New Orleans. This service con-mences on the 1st of July, and will continue to the 30th of June, 1859. Time from New York to New Orleans hours. Compensation \$200 per mile : distance 1.285 miles. After the 1st of July, 1859, both of the great south

nails leaving New York in the morning and evening will mails leaving New York in the morning and evening will be in connexion with this central route as a double daily service. It has been ordered to commence at that time in view of the completion of the Orange and Alexandra railroad to Lynchburg. This, it is confidently believed, will shorten the time from New York to New Orleans to

Kilgore, Knapp, Kunkel of Pennsylvania, Letter, Li Marshali of Kentucky; Katteson, Millson, Morgan, M Pennsylvania, Morris of Illinois, Morae of Maine, Mora Mott, Murray, Nichols, Palmer, Parfeer, Pettit, Pike Purviance, Ready, Recond, Ritchie, Robbins, Roberts, Illinois, Sterman of New York, Smith of Illinois, S Stewart of Pennsylvania, Tappan, Tayer, Thompson, derwood, Wade, Walbridge, Waldron, Watton, Washbur Washburne of Illinois, Washburn of Maine, Watkins, and Zollicoffer.—100.

THE COMMANDER OF THE "STYX" [Correspondence of the N. O. True Delta.]

HAYANA, May 18.—The evidence accumulated show that the captain of the British war-steamer Styr is a regular drunken brute, that "Charon" has been lost waiting for to ferry over. No other excuse can be given for his outrageous conduct. Most of his violence has been committed after dinner debauch. His last adventures were in the bay of Sagua la Granda, where he passed on board of fifteen vessels belonging to the United States, with marine guards, making forced entry, risist tion, and search. We have not a vessel-of-war in these waters. If this Rower of the infernal regions should be met with by a vessel-of-war, she ought to be hioted of at once for her continued piratical acts, and then let the explanation be sought for by John Bull. This captain of the Styx had also a forage on shore, under pretence for the continued piratical acts, and then let the style had also a forage on shore, under pretence for the continued piratical acts, and then let the style had also a forage on shore, under pretence for looking up negroes that had never been landed. With an armed force, he penetrated the interior some fifteen of the third of the continued piratical acts, and then let the continued piratical acts, and then let the explanation be sought for by John Bull. This captain of the Styx had also a forage on shore under pretence for looking up negroes that had never been landed. With an armed force, he penetrated the interior some fifteen of the continued piratical action, not having paid out a dime.

THE OPERA NEXT AUTUMN

The New York Herald understands it to be quite er

The New York Herald understands it to be quite estain that an engagement has been almost completed with Mr. Lumley, the manager of her Majesty's theatre, Lordon, and that he will bring to this country is Augusters this entire opens and ballet company, with which will be given from fifty to one hundred representations be New York, Philadelphia and Boston.

Mr. Lumley's troupe is a superb one. His greatest one is Mile. Piccolomini, the Traviata, Lucha and Filleds Regiment of the company, Piccolomini is not much larger than a picayune, but is young, fresh, pretty, and larger than a picayune, but is young, fresh, pretty, and large than a picayune, but is young, fresh, pretty, and large than a picayune, but is young fresh, pretty, and large than a prises donne, Titiens, who has just constitute in London and has made a great success. The tenst Guiglini, has few rivals in Europe—none here. He will make an immense sensation among the large class of young ladies who have a weakness for tenors. The there is to be a grand ballet with Pocchini, a new domain who has set the Londoners cray, Rosati, and other instartists, a grand orchestra, chorus, &c., &c.—in fact, if first class company, sufficient to fill up an eccasion.

steamer.

At every representation will be given one of the fine operas of the modern experiore, with a ballet between its acts. This ballet will be gotten up in the highest brisian and London style. This feature of the entertainment is entirely new in this country.